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Application Number

10/674,745

Filing Date

September 30, 2003

First Named Inventor

Dennis M. Hilton

Art Unit

1711

Examiner Name

Zemel, Irina Sopjia

Attorney Docket Number

621P002c/pDiv.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation	<input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter
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Remarks

### SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Niels & Lemack		
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants : Dennis M. Hilton et al.  
Serial No. : 10/674,745  
Filed : September 30, 2003  
For : FOAMED FIREPROOFING COMPOSITION AND METHOD  
Examiner : Zemel, Irina Sopjia  
Art Unit : 1711  
Attorney  
Docket No. : 621P002c/pDiv.  
Confirmation  
No. : 4209  
Customer No. : 42754

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL


There is filed herewith an Amended Appellant's Brief on Appeal in the above-identified case.

The due date of the Amended Appellant's Brief is one month from the date of mailing of the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief (April 3, 2006) by the PTO: namely, **May 3, 2006**.


A check in the amount of \$500.00 in payment of the Brief on Appeal fee was previously paid.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-0930.

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Date: May 2, 2006

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Appeal No. :

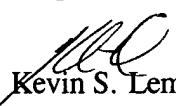
**-AMENDED BRIEF ON APPEAL-**

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THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
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on May 2, 2006 (Date)

Kevin S. Lemack  
Name of applicant, assignee, or Registered  
Representative

[Signature] Signature  
May 2, 2006 Date

AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF

The Appellants hereby submit this amended brief in support  
of the Appellants' appeal from the decision of the Examiner  
dated July 8, 2005 rejecting claims 1-14.

A check in the amount of \$500.00 for the fee for filing a  
brief in support of an appeal pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.17(f)  
was previously paid.

**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is W.R. Grace & Co.-Conn., the  
assignee of record.

## **II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

To the best of the Appellants' knowledge, the following applications are under appeal and no other appeals or interferences are pending and are related to this appeal: Serial Nos. 10/657,494; 10/306,594 and 10/044,407. There are no related interferences that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending appeal.

## **III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-14 are pending in the subject application.

Claims 1-14 stand rejected.

## **IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

An amendment to claim 13 was filed on January 10, 2006, subsequent to the final rejection of July 8, 2005. It was entered on January 20, 2006.

## **V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Independent claim 1 relates to a dry mixture for forming a fireproofing composition (page 5, line 15) adapted to be spray applied to a steel substrate (page 5, lines 15-21). The dry mixture includes a hydraulic binder, a substrate adherence and coherence agent in an amount effective for enhancing adherence and coherence to the steel substrate (page 6, lines 1-2), and a

set retarder (page 13, lines 2-6). The dry mixture provides a pumpable slurry upon the addition of water (page 16, lines 4-5), capable of spray application to a steel substrate and which, after spray application, is adherent to the steel substrate (page 5, lines 1-4 from the bottom).

#### **VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

Whether claims 5-10 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Whether claims 1, 2, 5-10, 12 and 14 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over any one of Ayambem et al., U.S. 2003/0105204, U.S. 2002/0038618, U.S. Patent no. 6,645,291 or U.S. Patent No. 6,436,185.

Whether claims 3 and 4 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over any one of Ayambem et al., U.S. 2003/0105204, U.S. 2002/0038618, U.S. Patent No. 6,645,291 or U.S. Patent No. 6,436,185 in combination with Applicants' purported admission on the record.

Whether claim 11 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over any of the aforementioned Ayambem et al. references in combination with von Bonin, U.S. Patent No. 5,374,448.

#### **VII. ARGUMENT**

##### **1. Claims 5-10 are not indefinite.**

The Examiner states that claims 5-10 claim the amount of adherence and coherence agent in reference to the amount of water, which is not part of the claimed mixture, and thus are indefinite.

Appellant respectfully disagrees.

The effective amount of the adherence and coherence agent is added to the dry mixture based upon the knowledge that water will eventually be added to create the slurry. That the water does not form part of the claimed dry mixture does not render indefinite the amount of the agent, since those skilled in the art can readily determine the amount of water necessary to form the slurry. That is, the amount of the agent is based upon a predetermined amount of water to be added to the dry mixture at a later point. In addition, it is noted that Table 1 on page 20 of the specification provides six different formulations with the amount of water set forth.

**2. Claims 1-2, 5-10 and 14 are not obvious over any one of the Ayambem et al. references**

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the prior art must teach or suggest all the limitations of a claim, there must exist a suggestion or motivation in the references themselves or as a matter of general knowledge to modify the references, and there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). However, the Examiner may not establish obviousness using hindsight or in view of the teachings or



suggestions of the Appellants. *Para-Ordnance Manufacturing, Inc. v. SGS Importers International, Inc.*, 73 F.3d 1085, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1237 (Fed. Cir. 1995). "To draw on hindsight knowledge of the...invention, when the prior art does not contain or suggest that knowledge, is to use the invention as a template for its own reconstruction--an illogical and inappropriate process by which to determine patentability." *Sensonics, Inc. v. Aerosonic Corp.*, 81 F.3d 1566, 38 U.S.P.Q.2d 1551 (Fed. Cir. 1996). All limitations of a claim must be taught or suggested by the cited references to establish prima facie obviousness. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974).

The Examiner's position is that each of the cited references discloses dry compositions containing a hydraulic binder, a substrate adherence and coherence agent such as PVA, and set retarder, and that the adherence and coherence property is inherent in the prior art.

Appellants respectfully disagree, for the following reasons.

The two Ayambem et al. publications are the respective publications of the two Ayambem et al. patents cited by the Examiner, and therefore are merely cumulative. Moreover, the two Ayambem et al. patents are related as continuations, so they are also cumulative of each other. Accordingly, the following discussion will focus on Ayambem et al., U.S. Patent No.

6,436,185, but applies to each of the cited Ayambem references as well.

Ayambem et al. disclose a joint compound for use in filling and coating joints between adjacent gypsum wallboard sheets. More specifically, the objective of the invention of Ayambem et al. is developing a hybrid drying-type/setting-type joint compound. To that end, the joint compound necessarily includes water, calcium carbonate, optionally calcium sulfate hemihydrate, and a water-soluble set retarder. Indeed, the amount of water used is from about 20 wt.% to about 37 wt.% based on total weight of the compound.

PVA is disclosed as a binder to improve bonding to the substrate such as wallboard. However, Ayambem et al. do not disclose or suggest a dry mixture; the joint compound of Ayambem et al. necessarily contains water. Moreover, there is no indication that the joint compound is pumpable upon the addition of water, or that upon the application of mechanical turbulence, forms a settable foam capable of spray application, as required by the instant claims. Indeed, typical application methods disclosed for joint compounds are with a knife, blade or trowel.

In addition, the instant claims require that the foam stabilizing agent is present in the dry mixture in an amount effective for stabilizing the foam. Ayambem et al. do not disclose or suggest using a foam stabilizing agent, or using a foam stabilizing agent in an amount effective for stabilizing

foam as now claimed. Indeed, foaming is nowhere contemplated by Ayambem et al. That polyvinyl alcohol is disclosed in Ayambem et al. as a binder is insufficient to render obvious its use in an amount effective for stabilizing foam, particularly where Ayambem et al. nowhere contemplates foaming the joint compound. Equally compelling is the teaching in Ayambem et al. of the optional addition of a defoaming agent (see column 9, lines 19-25). This teaches away from the instant invention as claimed.

**2a. Claims 5-10 are separately patentable**

Claims 5-10 recite specific "effective amounts" of the substrate adherence and coherence agent. These amounts are from about 1% to 12% based on the mass of water added to the dry mixture to form the pumpable slurry (claims 5-7) and from about 2% to 3% by mass of water added to the dry mixture to form the pumpable slurry (claims 8-10). In contrast, the polyvinyl alcohol binder of Ayambem et al. is used in an amount of about 0.1 wt% to about 0.4 wt % based on the total weight of joint compound. This is substantially less than an amount effective for adherence and coherence as required by the instant claims, and no motivation is present to raise the amount to fall within the claimed ranges.

3. Claims 3 and 4 are not obvious over any one of the Ayambem et al. references in combination with Applicants' own admission.

Claims 3 and 4 are believed to be patentable by virtue of its dependence, for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1. In addition, the Examiner's position that Applicants' statement that those skilled in the art can readily determine which commercially available polyvinyl alcohol powders are suitable is an implication that the claimed PVA powders are well known and choosing it would have been obvious is incorrect. The determination by those skilled in the art referred to by Applicant is only after the skilled artisan has read and understood the teachings of the instant specification.

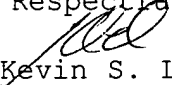
4. Claim 11 is not obvious over any one of the Ayambem et al. references in combination with von Bonin.

Claim 11 is believed to be allowable by virtue of its dependence, for the reasons set forth above.

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, the Appellant requests that the Examiner's rejections of claims 1-14 be reversed and that all pending claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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## CLAIMS APPENDIX

### CLAIMS ON APPEAL

1. A dry mixture for forming a fireproofing composition adapted to be spray applied to a steel substrate, said dry mixture comprising a hydraulic binder, a substrate adherence and coherence agent in an amount effective for enhancing the adherence and coherence to said steel substrate, and a set retarder, said dry mixture providing, upon the addition of water, a pumpable slurry capable of spray application to a steel substrate and which, after spray application is adherent to said substrate.

2. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said substrate adherence and coherence agent is powdered polyvinyl alcohol.

3. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said polyvinyl alcohol is in powdered form.

4. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein the average particle size of said powder range from 80 to 400 microns.

5. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 1% to 12% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

6. The dry mixture of claim 2, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 1% to 12% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

7. The dry mixture of claim 3, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 1% to 12% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

8. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 2% to 3% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

9. The dry mixture of claim 2, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 2% to 3% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

10. The dry mixture of claim 3, wherein said effective amount of said substrate adherence and coherence agent is from about 2% to 3% by mass of water added to said dry mixture to form said pumpable slurry.

11. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said hydraulic binder is stucco.

12. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said dry mixture further comprises calcium carbonate.

13. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said dry mixture further comprises alpha-olefin sulfonate.

14. The dry mixture of claim 1, wherein said dry mixture further comprises glass fibers and cellulosic fibers.

**EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

No evidence has been submitted in support of the appeal.



### RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no decisions rendered by a court of the Board in any of the proceedings identified in section II of this Brief.